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1. PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM 2003.

United States Department of State. April 29, 2003.

The annual "Patterns of Global Terrorism" report is submitted in compliance with Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656f(a), which requires the Department of State to provide Congress a full and complete annual report on terrorism for those countries and groups meeting the criteria of Section (a)(1) and (2) of the Act.

The report may be downloaded in its entirety or users may choose to view/download one or more sections individually.

Included in the report are regional overviews, a chronology of terrorist incidents and background information on Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations as well as other terrorist groups.

Full Report:

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/31912.pdf> [pdf format, 199 pages]

2. The Dynamic Terrorist Threat: An Assessment Of Group Motivations And Capabilities In A Changing World.

R. Kim Cragin, Sara A. Daly, RAND. Web-posted April 19, 2004.

As the war on terrorism wages on, United States policymakers will continue to face the challenge of assessing threats that various terrorist groups pose to the U.S. homeland and to national interests abroad. As part of the RAND Corporation's yearlong "Thinking Strategically About Combating Terrorism" project, the authors of this report develop a way to assess and analyze the danger posed by various terrorist organizations around the world. The very nature of terrorism creates a difficulty in predicting new and emerging threats; however, by establishing these types of parameters, the report creates a fresh foundation of threat analysis on which future counterterrorism strategy may build.

[Note: Contains copyrighted material.]

Full Report: <http://www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR1782/MR1782.pdf> [pdf format, 126 pages]

Summary: <http://www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR1782/MR1782.sum.pdf> [pdf format, 8 pages]

3. Emerging Infectious Diseases: Asian Sars Outbreak Challenged International And National Responses. [GAO-04-564]

United States General Accounting Office (GAO). April 28, 2004.

Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) emerged in southern China in November 2002 and spread rapidly along international air routes in early 2003. Asian countries had the most cases (7,782) and deaths (729). SARS challenged Asian health care systems, disrupted Asian economies, and tested the effectiveness of the International Health Regulations. GAO was asked to examine the roles of the World Health Organization (WHO), the U.S. government, and Asian governments (China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan) in responding to SARS; the estimated economic impact of SARS in Asia; and efforts to update the International Health Regulations.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04564.pdf> [pdf format, 73 pages]

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4. Financing Long-Term Care For The Elderly

United States Congress. Congressional Budget Office (CBO). Web-posted April 26, 2004.

Over the next several decades, the population of U.S. seniors—people aged 65 and older—is expected to grow rapidly, more than doubling by 2040 while the population as a whole grows by about one-third. That surge will probably produce a similar increase in the demand for long-term care (LTC) services—the personal assistance that enables people who are impaired to perform daily routines such as eating, bathing, and dressing. Today, seniors finance such services from a variety of sources, including personal savings, care donated by friends and family, private insurance, and public programs such as Medicaid and Medicare.

<ftp://ftp.cbo.gov/54xx/doc5400/04-26-LongTermCare.pdf> [pdf format, 61 pages]

5. Nato And The European Union. [RI32342]

Kristin Archick and Paul Gallis, Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service (CRS). April 6, 2004.

This report addresses several questions central to the debate over European security and the future of the broader transatlantic relationship. These include: What are the specific security missions of NATO and the European Union, and what is the appropriate relationship between the two organizations? What types of military forces are necessary for NATO's role in collective defense, and for the EU's role in crisis management? Are NATO and EU decision-making structures and procedures appropriate and compatible to ensure that there is an adequate and timely response to emerging threats? What is the proper balance between political and military tools for defending Europe and the United States from terrorism and weapons proliferation?

<http://www.fas.org/man/crs/RL32342.pdf> [pdf format, 23 pages]

6. [Public Hearings Of The] National Commission On Terrorist Attacks Upon The United States.

The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States [9-11 Commission]. Updated April 2004.

There is a wealth of material available from these hearings (eight public hearings to date) available at this archival contents page, including both video files of the proceedings of the hearings and text materials consisting of prepared testimony of witnesses and written Commission staff reports. Among the witnesses for whom testimony transcripts are available are survivors of the attacks, families of victims, terrorism experts from government and academia, and officials of industries and companies that suffered a direct impact from the attacks.

<http://www.9-11commission.gov/archive/index.htm#hearings> [Table of Contents page, sections vary in format and length]

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7. The Chechen Resistance And Radiological Terrorism.

Jeffrey M. Bale. Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI). April 2004.

Within the territories of the Former Soviet Union (FSU), there are diverse extremist groups with paramilitary components that might end up resorting to acts of terrorism. Fortunately, according to Bales, only a few of those organizations would be likely to have recourse to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) terrorism. Of these, the most likely culprits are the foreign mujahidin who have flocked to Chechnya to continue waging their jihad against unbelievers, perhaps aided by certain factions of the Chechen separatist movement with whom they have forged operational alliances.

http://www.nti.org/e_research/e3_47b.html [html format, 13 printed pages]

8. Policing In Peacekeeping And Related Stability Operations: Problems And Proposed Solutions. [RI32321]

Nina M. Serafino, Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service (CRS). Updated March 30, 2004.

After over a decade of intensive experience with multifaceted peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations, many analysts have concluded that establishing a secure and stable environment is one essential element for achieving a sustainable peace. As continued instability in Iraq and Afghanistan impedes the restoration of normal lives for those countries' inhabitants, and as Haiti exhibits renewed instability, some Members of Congress are examining with renewed interest available tools to provide effective security. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in its March 2004 Report 108-248 [Note: [click here to access the report](#)] accompanying the FY2005 foreign relations authorization bill (S. 2144), stated that it recognizes "the importance of the United Nations peacekeeping operations, including its capability to deploy civil police forces, in promoting stability in post-conflict situations."

<http://www.fas.org/man/crs/RL32321.pdf> [pdf format, 58 pages]

9. Empty Promises: Diplomatic Assurances No Safeguard Against Torture

Human Rights Watch (HRW). April 15, 2004.

This report from Human Rights Watch begins with the premise that individuals suspected of terrorism should never be returned to a country where they risk torture and ill-treatment. Promises of fair treatment by states with well-known records of torture are inherently unreliable, and governments that justify returns through such promises, known as "diplomatic assurances," are violating the absolute prohibition against torture and eroding a fundamental principle of international law. Although HRW opposes the death penalty, they note that it is legal in many countries and is usually carried out publicly. By contrast, "torture is illegal and practiced in secret. Governments routinely lie about whether they're torturing people or not, and in some situations they may not even have adequate control to guarantee security." The report documents cases where governments returned or considered returning suspects on the basis of such formal guarantees, and raises concern that in some cases, those returned were, in fact, tortured or ill-treated.

<http://hrw.org/reports/2004/un0404/diplomatic0404.pdf> [pdf format, 39 pages]

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10. Balancing Security And Liberty In The War On Terror.

Gregory F. Treverton, Syracuse University, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Campbell Public Affairs Institute. March 19, 2004.

This paper was delivered at a two-day conference on "Information Sharing and Homeland Security" at Syracuse University's Maxwell School. In his overview, Treverton notes that there has historically existed a deep divide in the United States over the different roles of intelligence agencies and federal law enforcement agencies. Practitioners of one (intelligence) tend to be more future-oriented, while law enforcement personnel are more response-oriented.

<http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/campbell/Library%20Papers/Event%20papers/ISHS/Treverton.pdf> [pdf format, 16 pages]

11. The Legal Framework In U.S. Law For Sharing Law Enforcement And Intelligence Information.

Rebekah Bina and Caroline Nicolai., Syracuse University, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Campbell Public Affairs Institute. March 19, 2004.

This paper provides background on the status of information sharing between the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The authors briefly discuss the applicable legal framework for information sharing, starting with the limits imposed by the Constitution. Then they review legislation on this matter, including: the National Security Act; the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA); the Intelligence Authorization Act; and the Homeland Security Act.

<http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/campbell/Library%20Papers/Event%20papers/ISHS/BinaNicolai.pdf> [pdf format, 10 pages]

12. Small Enterprises And Economic Policy. [Carnegie Paper No. 43]

Anders Åslund and Simon Johnson. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP). March 2004.

Recent experience in Eastern Europe, East Asia, and South America supports the idea that institutions—such as an effective judiciary, protection of property rights, and more specific laws—are key to both long-term economic development and recovery from crises. Developing good institutions is generally viewed as a desirable goal, but there is no agreed road map for such changes.

[Note: Contains copyrighted material.]

<http://www.ceip.org/files/pdf/CarnegiePaper43.pdf> [pdf format, 24 pages]

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13. Iraq's Kurds: Toward An Historic Compromise?

[Middle East Report No. 26], International Crisis Group (ICG). April 8, 2004.

This report examines the position of the Kurdish leadership, which has taken a strategic decision to settle the Kurdish question within a unitary Iraq. Noting their current political strength in the country, the report calls on Kurdish leaders to moderate their public rhetoric and inform their people of what they see as the maximum realistic solution to the Kurds' historic predicament and Kirkuk's status.

http://www.crisisweb.org/library/documents/middle_east_north_africa/iraq_iran_gulf/26_iraq_kurds_toward_an_historic_compromise.pdf [pdf format, 39 pages on A4 paper]

14. Islamism In North Africa I: The Legacies Of History.

International Crisis Group (ICG). April 20, 2004.

A new series of four briefings from the International Crisis Group will explain the triangle of Islamism (Islam in political mode), terrorism and reform that is at the heart of political debate in and about North Africa today. "Islamism in North Africa I: The Legacies of History" is a general background. The first of three country studies, that on Egypt, is noted below. The studies on Algeria and Morocco will be noted in ADSURLS when they are issued.

http://www.crisisweb.org/library/documents/middle_east_north_africa/egypt_north_africa/200404_islamisminnorthafrica_i_w eb.pdf [pdf format, 16 pages on A4 paper]

15. Islamism In North Africa II: Egypt's Opportunity.

International Crisis Group (ICG). April 20, 2004.

This is the first of three ICG country briefings on states where Islamism has been most significant. This report examines important changes in Egyptian Islamic activism in recent years, which have opened up possibilities for progressive political development, but have gone unexploited largely due to the conservatism of the Egyptian government's policies. Unless the government changes its approach, opens up the political field and undertakes serious reform, say the authors, the frustration which many Egyptians feel could lead to a recurrence of violent activism.

http://www.crisisweb.org/library/documents/middle_east_north_africa/egypt_north_africa/200404_islamism_in_north_africa_ii.pdf [pdf format, 24 pages on A4 paper]

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